shown. Men devoured the latest dispatches and then turned to discuss them in low tones with their then turned to discuss them in low tones with their the following is General Hancock's reply, which with great carnestness regarding it. friends. One feature was noticeable, that all seemed to feel a personal sorrow and a sense of personal The faces and conversations showed that the crime was not regarded simply as a public calamity, but that each man felt it a wrong done to himself. "It seems as though my brother had been shot down," said one; and another responded; "This is an insult to and outrage on every voter in this country, as much as though a crime had been done against himself." But set faces softened and stern eyes filled with tenrs as men spoke of President Garfield's heroic fortitude in his suffering, and expressed a heartfelt sympathy for the afflicted wife in the terrible ordeal she is so cruelly forced to undergo. Words of compassion for her mingled with denunciations of the cowardly assassia.

Many who came to the hotel in the morning returned to bear the news to their families when they found the reports more favorable, but their places were more than filled as the day went on. Men joyfully read that the wounded President was improving, and congratulated each other on the news. There was a group

tion was obtained from extras. At the Windsor there was a comparatively small number, but little groups of deeply interested men were clustered about, and the all-engrossing subject

near the telegraph office through the day, although few bulletins were posted, and most of the informa-

number, but little groups of deeply interested men were clastered about, and the all-engrossing subject was discussed over and over again in all its hearings and with all its consequences. A few words that were led drop about "stocks" and "selling out showed that the condition of the stock market was also a subject of conversation. There was a group constantlybefore Kiernau's bulletins, which were regularly and rapidly displayed, but which were much more unfavorable in tone than those received by the Associated Press, At the Brunswick, St. James, Sturtevant, Grand Union and Gilsey there were little knots in the lobby discussing the event through the day, but no large gathering.

At the clubs many of the members were found to be out of town, but a few were assembled in the reading-rooms most of the time through the day, and the expressions of sorrew were universal. The general feeling of grief was noticeable on street cars, in the elevated trains and on the ferryboats. When passengers entered with the latest extras they were cagerly asked for news, and the favorable accounts of President Garfield's condition were received with strong expressions of relief and thankfulness.

In the evening the lobbies of the hotels and other places of resort which had been comparatively described in the latter part of the afternoon, were again filled with an anxious throng. Men breathed more freely on finding that the 6 o'clock bulletins were favorable, and the throng increased as they waited for the official news to be received later. About 9 a slip of paper was displayed on the cierk's desk at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. A passer-by pansed and read it and his exciamation instantly drew a crowd around him. It was an unofficial dispatch dated 8:50, and stating that the President's condition was much worse. The rapidly spreading news gave a gravertone to the conversation, but hope was still expressed that there might be some mistake. Later reports that President condition was much worse about 9, clicited general and heartfelt expressi

MR. TILDEN'S SORROW AND SYMPATHY. BIS OPINION OF THE EFFECTS OF THE CRIME ON

among his graceful Jerseys. They gathered around him, seemingly conscious that he was their friend. The visitor inquired as to the condition of Mr. Tilden's health, and was told that but for a slight cold it was very good. He looked very well, and the interest with which he pointed out a favorite heifer or a pet chicken showed the delight he takes in rural occupations. His first inquiry was as to the latest news from the White House. In reply to a question from the reporter he said:

"I received a dispatch from Washington at "I received a dispatch from Washington at 12:30 to-day which gave a very encouraging and hopeful view of the President's condition and prospects, I still hope that this intelligence is true."

"What was your impression when you first received the news?"

"I received yesterday the information of the attempt to assassinate the President with incredulity, which soon changed into horror."

"What did you think of it from a national point of view?"

ministration of government and the possession of individual political power by the act of an assassin I don't mean to say that out fifty millions of people can in any way be made responsible for the crime of a single interger of that vast aggregate. Of coursement acts are the statement of the course of the co but the consequences are none the less calculated to fill with dismay and disgust the whole community, and to weaken the confidence in a system like our own, where they are less excusable than anywhere else in the world."

"What effect do you think the attempt will have?"

At p set we are all filled not only with concern

"At p sort we are all filled not only with concern for the softie effects of such a crime, but with sympathy for he distinguished victim, his family and his imme late friends. It is too carly to moralize upon the subject, but two things are so obvious that they cannot escape consideration even now. The first is the great portification of the Chief Executive Magistracy. It addresses temptations too strong for public safety to the interests and passions of milhons of persons."

"Do you refer to the civil service:"
"Do you refer to the civil service:"
"Partly only. More particularly this: The putting up periodically at the end of every four years of the vast power of the Government of fifty millions of people, the chormous expenditure that it involves and the redistribution of the 100,000 offices at a raffle in which the whole people actively participate, must be fruitful of evils yet unseen. Civil commotions, fraud and violence are the natural results."

"What is the second consideration to which you referred!"

"The second one perhaps grows out of the first. It is the unbounded licentionsness that characterizes our party competitions and political dissensions, the assassination of private character, and the unscrupious methods resorted to to influence the public judgment. All good men of all parties ought to do their utmost to limit and restrain these mischiefs. The undue stimulas to mad passions arms the hand of the eccentric individual who assumes to himself to work our results perhaps under the insane ambition for a notoriety of infamy. But I turn from the subject with a feeling that now when every public sensibility and every private sympathy is deeply wounded I am not equal to drawing the lessons which the deplorable event surgests to our people. Let us hope that President Carfield's recovery will reduce to a minimum the public evils of the private bereavement which fills us all with toncern and sympathy."

HOW GENERAL HANCOCK FEELS.

HOW GENERAL HANCOCK FEELS.

SCENES AND DISPATCHES AT GOVERNOR'S ISLAND. The intensity of feeling at Governor's Island had somewhat diminished yesterday. General Hancock passed the most of Saturday in the city, and was away from the Island a part of yesterday. In the afternoon he was found on the lawn in front of his dwelling, where he was busily occupied in entertaining his grandchildren, who have just come from Mississippi. He received THE TRIBUNE reporter pleasantly, and soon the conversation drifted to the general topic, the attack on the President.

"First let me show you some telegrams I have received from General Sherman," General Hancock rate than most others, as he is a very careful observer, knows what to say and what not to say; and, for the matter of that, knows better than most of the physicians whether a man is a 'dead man' or not."

not."

The first dispatch, giving an account of the shoot-

The first dispatch, giving an account of the shooting, is as follows:

Washington, D. C., July 2, 1881.

General Hancock, Governor's Island.

This morning President Garfield, with all his Cabinet, went to the Baltimore and Potomae Depot, to start at 10 a. m. for New-York and New-England. When the party was in the main waiting-room, the President, walking arm in arm with Secretary Blaine, was shot from behind by a man almost in contact, and shot through the arm, a flesh wound; the other in the back toward the right aide, the ball rounding downward. This last wound is serious. I have just come from the depot; the President was in a room upatairs with several eminent and competent surgeons; all his Cabinet and many friends were in a waiting-room outside. Crowds of people were on the ground floor and in the adjacent streets, and the city was full of rumors. The would-be assassin is neastody. He seems to have acted absolutely alone; no combination or conspiracy apparent. The city is in absolute repose in all other regards. I will keep you well advised. The President has just been brought up to the Waite House, and is now there. W. T. Sherman, General.

"This is valuable as a matter of history," re-

"This is valuable as a matter of history," remarked General Hancock, "and wherever there are

The following is General Hancock's reply, which he said had been incorrectly published:

GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, July 2,1881.

General W. T. SURRINN, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.,

I trust that the result of the assault upon the life of the President to day may not preve fixed to him, and that, in the interest of the country, the ret may be shown to have been that of a madican. Thanks for departed, and for your propage of lugible information.

Late yesterday afternoon another dispatch came from General Sherman. "I place confidence in this," from General Sherman. "I place considered in this, said General Sherman knows what he telegraphs, and his dispatch has none of the coloring that others have, for various reasons. Here it is ":

General W. S. HANCOCK:

Lan this place hack from the White House, Dr.

General W. 8. Hancock: I am this infante back from the White House. Dr. Elles, surgeon in attendance on President Gardeld, nu-thorized me to report that all the symptoms continue most favorable and that he believed in ultimate recovery. W. T. Shleman.

meet favorable and that he believed in ultimate recovery.

W. T. Shirman.

Commenting on the assault on the President,
General Hancock continued: "It was assuredly the
act of a lanatic, or of a man driven into a crazed condition by politics. The latter is probably the tracdiscription of his condition. It is the natural result
of strong political feeling—in other words of political faction; it is the outcome of the state of affairs
which has been developing in the country through
factional animosity. There are usined so constituted,
and naturally excitable, which when worked
upon by passion and intense feeling, are driven into this condition.

This man is evidently of that class. It would be
abound to suppose that he was at all connected with
anyone else—in other words, that there was any conspiracy. The man acted on his own responsibility,
his mind was nabalanced and the result was natural. In the case of the assassination of Lincoln,
excitement had been running high upon the issues
of the war, and the Southera people were embittered;
yet Booth acted on his own responsibility, although
his act was an outgrowth of the excitement of the
time."

"Do you think this act is possibly a phase of Nihi-

"I know nothing about it. I have paid no atten-"I know nothing about it. I have paid no attention to the question. I do not suppose it is anything of the kind, although I have no opinion to express upon the matter. Nibilism rises from peculiar conditions, and there can hardly be any comparison in the matter. It is simply an unfortunat fact that the President of the United States has been shot down in open day."

"Do you recall the attempted shooting of Jackson!"

"Po you recall the attempted shooting of Jackson?"

"Yes, but only generally. Comparisons of that kind are not desirable. Even in drawing parallels in the cases of Presidents Lincoln and Gartield, I dare say! went too far. In many respects there was a marked difference in the circumstances,"

"In case of the President's death, do you think it will have any bearing with reference to the Southern people?"

"I cannot say. I'do not wish to discuss it. The Southern people have nothing to do with this matter more than the North. The prejudices of the war are dying out, and there is no further occasion for bringing forward the subject. In case of the death of General Garfield I have no idea of what General Arthur would do. There is no need for speculation. It is merely a waste of time."

"Are you well acquainted with the President?"

"Only in a general way, as men meet in official life; not so well as with many others; that is, in no intimate sense. Of course a contact running over twenty years would enable me to see a good deal of him. We all know what he is personally—agreeable and pleasing."

him. We all know what he is personally—agreeable and pleasing."

Later, General Hancock said:

"I have no knowledge of politics at Albany, and keep aloof from them. I am not a politician; that field beings to others. The attack upon President Garfield has no further political significance than I have indicated; it is the act of a man crazed by political faction."

With reference to the celebration of the Fourth General Hancock remarked: "I certainly think

With reference to the celebration of the Fourth
THE COUNTRY.

It was at Greystone, his charming estate near
Yonkers, that Mr. Tilden was found yesterday by a
reporter of THE TRIBUNE. He was out in a field
menog his graceful Jerseys. They gathered around

THURLOW WEED HOPEFUL.

HIS PRIVATE DISPATCHES-WHAT A CHANGE OF ADMINISTRATION MIGHT BRING ABOUT. Thurlow Weed received several dispatches from Washington yesterday in regard to the President's condition. The first came at 8 o'clock in the morn-

The surgeon in charge reports that the President has been steadily improving since 7 o'clock. False now 120; respiration and temperature normal; and is now comfortable.

Thus, L. James. Another telegram was brought to Mr. Weed's Another telegram was brought to Mr. Beach house at 10:40 o'clock in the forencom, which read: Up to this hour-5 o'clock a. m.—the President has been resting quietly. Respiration and temperature normal; pulse, 11: Symptoms considered favorable but condition still critical.

Ww. H. HINT,
TROS. L. JAMES.

Mr. Word, though still very anxious, had recovered in some measure yesterday afternoon from the excitement of the day before.

"This: Our young American civilization and our system of elective constitutional government cannot afford the frequent recurrence of attempts to change the adjusted to a reporter, and the passession of the later news, however, is hopeful, and my own all the later news, however, is hopeful, and my own all as the hopes of the country at large, spirits as well as the hopes of the country at large, have revived. There is one reason why it will be

spirits as well as the hopes of the country at large, have revived. There is one reason why it will be particularly fortunate if the President recovers. If he recovers, no bitter suspicious will be harbored about a political conspiracy. I do not believe that the would-be marderer had received any promptings from other persons, but it would be the easiest thing in the world to breed suspicion from the words of Guiteau's letter, or from his exclamation after he had fired the shot. If President Garbield recovers all these things will be forgotten, but there will be deep and bitter feelings if he dies.

"Guiteau's whole record and character show him to have been a worthless fellow, full of a devillish spirit of wickediness—a scoundrel from beginning to end. The information which has been received about him has been very prompt, and seems to be trustworthy. His brother and father have come to the front courageously, and proved hinto be a black sheep from a good family, who has now crowned a bad life with one of the worst murders in history. He seems to have had a monormania for hanging about in search of offices. But a monormania such as he, is anything rather that irresponsible. A professional office-seeker is the most despicable of beggars. I have published many papers, and known many office-seekers in my day, and I may say that, one and all, they are worthless. Any man who has been talked of as a candidate for the Presidency, is spoiled for life; and the smallness of the office which is sought does not seem in any measure to diminish the absorbing nature of the passion. A mar's whole nature seems to be changed when the spell comes over him. This Guiteau, with a thorougly bad nature in the beginning, was wrought up to the necessary pitch of deprayity by the intoxication of office-seeking."

"Have you heard anything from Albany ?"

"No. If the President recovers, however, I do not look for any further opposition to his Administration. In that event, Conkling's political fate will be scaled."

"Do you think there is

"Do you think there is any likelihood of the opposite contingency?"
"If the President should die, I believe that the Conkling men will have their own way at Albany. The friends of President Garfield would be too much demoralized by his less to make any further efforts; and with Arthur as President nobedy would venture to oppose what would then be the party of the Administration. If Arthur becomes President, I have no hesitation in saying that the duties of the office will be honestly discharged. I have known him for many years, and much as I detest his political course since his election to the Vice-Presidency, I have the utmost confidence in his official integrity."

s official integrity."
"Would the death of the President have any "Would the death of the President have any lasting effect upon the party or the Nation?"

"The Republican party would no doubt be greatly injured. If General Garfield survives, the party will gain strength by rallying around him; but the scandal which his death and the success of a rival faction would create could not but add strength to the Democratic party at the expense of Republicanism. How long the effects would last I cannot tell. The distinctions of party are based upon questions of so comparatively small moment nowadays that new issues are likely to rise up at any time of sufficient consequence to change the boundaries of the political factions. I do not think that the national well-being would be touched if he should die. Stocks would fluctuate for a time, but after a brief season all the currents of national prosperity would flow on as before."

A LATER DISPATCH TO MR. WEED.

A LATER DISPATCH TO MR. WEED.
To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: The inclosed dispatch, while admitting that the condition of our beloved President is still eritical," strengthens the hope which has somewhat relieved our anxiety through the day that his

Sunday, 6 p. m. EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 3, 1881.

To the Hop. THURLOW WEED, No. 12 West Iwelfth-st., No. To the How. The Root of Francisco and The President still improving; pulse has fallen to 104.

The President still improving; pulse has fallen to 104. though his condition is critical. Providents are hopeful. He is calm and cheerful. WM. H. HEST, See'y Navy.

Five o'clock p. m. Thomas L. James, P. M. Geni

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW'S COMMENTS. HIS SAD RETURN FROM LONG BRANCH-GENERAL GRANT'S ANXIETY.

Chaucey M. Depew was just approaching his home, on his return from Long Branch, last evening, when he was met by a Tainese reporter. His manner discrepancies between this and other accounts this had lost its usual vivacity and animation, and he

appeared to be deeply affected by the one matter that cylidently was engrossing his thoughts; but he spoke with great earnestness reaching it.

"I have just left Long Branch," he said. "The feeting there sitheogin quiet is very limines. I have been thin the standow of death was upon the President." "No," said MI. Pland with evidence of much feeling. "There inhow no under the word of men to be wounded in the same been showing the greatest concern in regard to the condition of the President and all the circumstances connected with the attempted assassination. The President and General Grant have not been in entire accord recently lift political matters; but those differences are now apparently forgotten his detectation of assassination in this or any other form, "I have been talking at Long Branch. Everyone who has come in cortnet with him delineates his character as of the same base sort that the statements in the morning papers mileste."

"Do you think it possible that the man had confederates it was asked.

"That," answered Mr. Depew, "is too shocking a thing to contemplais. One recoils from the idea, and I should not believe it without the fushest and an according fact to satisfain it. No, my nawer to that the statements in the morning papers mileste."

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"That," an away and it has all was way any as

probable aspect of affairs at Albany in the event of President Gardiela's death.

"One cannot do that now," he said. "At present we are summed by the shock. I could in any case only conjecture as to results, and one is not in a frame of mind to conjecture, even if it would be for any good; we simply wait the end and hope for the best. The members of the Legislature are now scattered at their homes, and the feeting of the people, as it shall make liself feet upon them, will determine the result. In the event of the President's death General Arthur has the opportunity to make a greak and brilliant record; all the greater because it would in' a sense be unexpected. He has two courses before him. He may either attempt to strengthen the faction in the Republican party of which he has been one of the leaders, by undoing all the work that President Garfield has begin so well in reforming abuses and in concliniory treatment of all divisions of the party; or he may be strong and courageons enough to take up the work where the Fresident lays it down, and by conciliatory measures and by a cordial recognition of all classes of Republicans, unite the party and carry on its work to the greatest success."

"Do you think, Mr. Depew, that the temper of the people, under the circumstances, would tolerate the first

conservative. The most radical of radicals, when once he has the power in his own hands, is likely to modify his views, and to temper them to a more conservative form.
I have known General Arthur for many years, and our personal relations are now and always have been of a friendly and cordial character. We differ now, as we have

personal relations are now and always have been of a friendly and cordial character. We differ now, as we have before, on party methods and measures; but this has not affected our personal relations. I think it is true, generally, of the prominent Administration men that they are on frendly terms personally with General Artiaur, and, politics aside, have great respect for bim as a gentleman. Of course, some hard feelings may have grown out of the struggle at Albany, but i know of none of a personal character."

Mr. Depew spoke also of his personal relations with President Garfield. "I know him well," he said, "before he was nominated at Chicago; but I became most thoroughly acquainted with him during the caswass. I think he impressed everyone who had to do with him by the wholesome, manly, pervading largeness of his disposition. There wasn't a particle of anlicosity or vindictiveness about him. The strongest sentiment in his mind with regard to the Republicans who were host in entire sympathy with him was a disposition toward conciliation. And yet 'conciliation' lan't the right word; it was a disposition to go more than half way. He had very great confidence that by a recognition of all the different conflicting elements he could thoroughly unite the party in this State. I am sure that he had no idea that the nomination of Mr. Robertson would lead to the bitter opposition which it has created. I do not know what views he may have cutertained with regard to the Senate struggle as it has gone on at Albany; for I have had no communication with him on that pand.

"I have been impressed in my visit at Long Branch to-day by the common opinion that has been expressed by inose who have seen him there for the first time recently face the strong, confidence introduced the buoyand disposition of the man that has sprung from his good health and alia happy mature. They have seemed to be impressed even more by the strong, confidence intiblect and great heart that made themselves felt in his bearing and in the slightest inter

The reporter asked Mr. Depew what he thought would be the effect on the commercial and industrial interests

"If he should die to-morrow I fear the result would be very unfortunate. The value of our securities abroad is affected by the confidence or lack of confidence in the permanency and stability of our institutions. We have not reached the highest point of commercial activity, but we are approaching it. And if the clific us of miorarchical countries should be gone scized with the idea that ours was a republic tempered by assassination, their confidence would be gone. The death of the President at this time would produce a slock; and shocks of this character lead to panics. I fear that the result would be to throw back upon as our securities now ledd alread, and the consequences here at home, while they might not be disastrous, would be very unfortunate. It would tend, too, to prevent the placing of our securities in forcign faciles in the future.

"This effect would not be permanent, Our institutions are on too firm a foundation; the prosperity of the country is too great, and we would gradually reset, no panie; the holders of our scenarios abroas and have time to learn the facts and time recover from their apprehensions. I do not anise a final any trouble would spring from our own people sept as they might be influenced by fear of the proba-effect in other countries. For Americans would in stand too well how stable our Government is, and we great the resources are which sustain it."

A TALK WITH MR. PLATT. GENERAL ARTHUR'S COURSE-A REFERENCE TO THE

RESIGNATION. Ex-Senator Thomas C. Platt returned from Albany with his wife and son Friday evening and was seen by a TRIBUNE reporter at his office in Broadway Saturday noon. It was thought that in consideration of the peculiarly distressing circumstances of the attempted assassination and Mr. Platt's relations to the President he might desire to express his views on the minter and the political consequence of the possible one cession of General Arthur to the Presidency. Mr. Platt, however, declined at that time to say a sything, on the ground that he was not smile only informed as to the condition of President Garfield and was wholly smacquainted with General Arthur's plans and views. Yes terday afternoon he again declined to converse at any length on the subject, further than to say that he knew that General Arthur was greatly disconcerted by the news, that he had not talked to laim or to any other person as far as he knew upon his future course, and that he had hastily, and as Mr. Platt thought unadvisably, gone o Washington on Mr. Blaine's call before he was needed. said Mr. Piatt, "I found a note asking me to come to Mr. Coulding's room, and I found General Arthur there. There Contains a room, and I count teleral Africar there. There is no question whatever that Mr. Arthur was greatly troubled mentally over his peculiar position. He has been sorely annoyed by the newspaper criticisms of his conduct at Albany-I mean the prominence which he has taken in the Senatorial canvass—and to add to this natural anxiety injudicious friends had brought him renatural arxiety injudicious friends had brought him reports, more or less exaggerated, of expressions which reflected upon him and als party friends in connection with the tragedy at Washington. A good deal was said on this subject, but there was no sert of discussion at any time before he left as to what policy he should pursue for for the present, or in the event of the President's death." Mr. Platt spoke incidentally of his pleasant personal relations to General Garfield, and his regret at the misfortane which had overlaster bim. He did not see how any political significance could be attached to the act of the assassin when the evidences of insanity were so positive, and deprecated the course of persons and papers that endeavored to find a connection between an attempt at murder and a political strangle of the serious character of that going on at Albany.

to find a connection between an attempt at murder and a pointical strangle of the serious character of that going on at Albany.

Referring to his resignation of the Senatorship a month ago, Mr. Flatt stated that he had foreseen when the breach between Mr. Conking and the President became positive that if he remained in his seat he had four years of constant political warfare ahead of him, and that was a very undearable prospect. He would have been held by his friends responsible for things which it would have been impossible to accomplish, and he told Postmaster James and others a month before his resignation of his intention to retire. When he finally spoke to Mr. Conkling on the subject he was surprised to find that gentleman of the same mood as himself, and resolved to eachew politics for a time and return to law and moneymaking. Mr. Platt did not refer at all to the reasons for his subsequent course at Albany or his sudden with drawal from the Senatorial race, further than to say that his course had been at the instigation and in support of his political friends.

SENATOR PLUME'S EXPERIENCE. OON AT THE PRESIDENT'S SIDE AFTER HE WAS

SHOT-THE SENATOR'S GRAVE FEARS. Senator Plumb, of Kansas, arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel from Washington yesterday morning. A Transene reporter inquired of him if the excitement in Washington was greater than in this city.

"There was a good deal of excitement there," was the reply, " but not so great, I should judge, as in New-York. The population is so much more sparse there, which may

UNUSUAL NUMBERS AT THE FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL -COMMENTS ON THE NEWS-SCENES IN THE

latest reports in regard to the condition of President Garfield. The morning papers were eagerly read, but right and was better. The relief that showed itself in the faces of all when they read the hopeful reports in day, there was a steady stream of persons pouring in and out of the hotel. Bulletins came at intervals of about an

day, there was a steady stream of persons pouring in and out of the hotel. Bulletins came at intervals of about an hour apart, all in favorable terms. The extra editions of newspapers found ready sale, and the bulletins at the branch ofnee of the Western Union Felegraph Company in Twenty-third-st. attracted crowds. While all avenues of information were made use of by anxious through there was still a marked change in the feelings of the people. On Saturday night men went about in a dazed manuer, expecting every moment almost to hear that the President was dead-yesterfay they learned that the President was dead-yesterfay they learned that the President was dead-yesterfay they learned that the President was better, and when they found the news on the indictin boards of a still more hopeful character they showed in their bearing that they felt much encouraged.

"I hope the Almighty will spare that man to us," said an old man as he read the bulletin. "I think God has heard the Nation's prayer," said mother. While the information was of a favorable character and continued so during the day, it did not lessen the member of inquirer. At no time was the crowd very great during the day, but it was constantly changing. Men and women read the bulletins and pussed on, making way for others. About 2 o'clock a rumor was circulated that the President was worse. Just they a clerk pested up a bulletin. A few minutes before the hotel scened shmost descreed. Hardly had the clerk finished writing the bulletin when it was impossible to get anywhere user it, so rapidly did the mailitude gather. The dispatch stated that the President was from the President was still improving. "Thank God! thank God!" came from more than one man, and in a few minutes the group had dispensed with many expressions of satisfaction. "Will you piecase tell me the latest news from the President if asked a beautiful young arin at the other and the president was still improving." Thank God! thank God!" came from more than one man, and in a few minutes the gro

The few members of the Union League Club who strolled into the club-house yesterday rejoiced greatly from time to time as notices of President Garfield's favorable condition appeared upon the bulletin board. The chairman of the House Committee, Joseph E. Gay, was, as usual, to be seen at all hours in the half or reading room. As fast as the dispatches were received he took them into the reading-room, where most of the members in the building at the time were scated, and made known the news. These notices were then conspicuously placed upon the building half the other were then conspicuously placed upon the building half the others. "What seems to be the general sentiment in the club th regard to this matter?" asked a Tathusar reporter Mr. tray.

same.

"Will the members of the club take any action?

"Not before Tuesday, and I don't If they e at a scent at that. In order to call a meeting it is mecossary for second to the gone, duce a club, and they communicate with the present one of the twelve view-presidents of the club. I do not know of a single view-president who is at present in the city, and Mr. Fish is out of town."

A member in the reading room said that if Garfield fixed through this distressing trouble he would hold a desire and more affectionate place in the chearts of the butter.

Our "The manner in which the President has endured this calandty, his words of bravery speace on his arck bed to his view and those about him, the Ciristian fortifude

THE MANHATTAN CLUB. There was unusual quiet at the Manhatian Club last wening, but among those who were there the scatiment was one of deep sorrow. The complications thely to arise in case of the death of the President were the subject of much conversation. There were none of the only cers or prominent members of the club present and no information could be obtained relative to the probable action of the club.

THE WINDSOR HOTEL. There were more persons at the Windsor flotel yester-day and last evening than there were Saturday night. There was no demonstrative excitement, but the dition was very great. Among the prominent brokers and operators who were there were Trenor W. Park, Rafus Hatch, John Bloodgood and Harvey Kennedy, They expressed only detestation of the crime and hope that the President might recover speedily. Among the brokers great might recover speedily. Among the brokers great auxiety in regard to the probable course of spocks Tressor, was shown. The uncertainty concerning it was beightened by the conflicting dispatches reserved from washingten. The speedal cappatches displayed at the borel in the afternoon and evening yesterday were gloomy in tone and reported the Fresheul a condition as changed for the worse. The difference between these and the press dispatches shown on the newspaper bulletims was very marked.

IN BROOKLYN AND AROUND THE CITY. The public anxiety to know the very latest ws from Washington was shown in Brooklyn yesterday by the easer perusal of newspapers and "extras" at all hours of the day, many persons who do not read Sanday papers insortually breaking their usual custom. Many references to the tragedy were made in the pulpite of the city and the prayers besought the anfety of the Chief Magistrate. There were the same crowds around the bulletins in the windows of the Western Union Telegraph office as on Salurday, and carely tresh statement was hungrily read. At the bour when the manning church services closed the crowd was greatly increased. Extra editions of newspapers soid with great rapidity and the newsbays reaped a rich harvest, many of them charging extra prices for their papers. So much inferest was taken in the bulletins that many men rode down town in the evening to get the latest news. As he read the bulletin that the President's pulse was 106 and bis temperature normal, one man remarked: "Weil't that's the best yet, and I feel sure he will weather hours of the day, many persons who do not read San

Whitlock, the late president of the Brooklyn Board of Education. The attempted assassination of the President was about the only thing talked about in the villages on Staten Island yesterday. Several exciting secies oc-curred in the streets. A storekeeper in Canulsd., Staple-ton, while standing in front of his house, made some re-marks which displeased his hearers, saying among other things that he thought "it was a good job." He was set upon and received a sound thrushing before he escaper and took return in the house with a much awollen and

things that he thought." It was a good for. He was set upon and received a sound thrashing before he essaped and took retuge in the house with a much swollen and discolored face. In the churches of all denominations throughout Richmond County the elergymen shoke of the shooting of the President and characterized it as a most antortunate thing for the country. Father Lewis, pastor of St. Mary's Church at Clitton, said that the altemyd on the President's life was even werse than a son trying to kill his father.

In many of the Newark churches yesterday sermons were preached on the subject of the shooting of President Cliffon was even were made to the subject, and many pastors and concregations were offseled and in every church references were made to the subject, and many pastors and concregations were affected to tears. Special prayers were offered for the recovery of the President. Al St. Fatrick's Cathedral at all the masses Monslegment Donne requested the prayers of the people for the life of the President and the peace and prosperity of the country. The people all knell and prayed together. At the 10 o'clock mass the pastor preached a very affecting sermon and the congregation was moved to tears. Rie bade the people pray in their homes last night for the President. At the morning and evening services in most of the churches dispatches were read from the pulpit relative to the President's condition.

Yesterday afternoon Mayor Fiedler addressed a communication to the chairman of the Common Committee on Fourth of July Celeiration as tollows:

Mayor's Offrice, Newark, July 3.

The population is so much more sparse there, which may account for it. There was an earnest, subdued feeling, which at times boded no good for anyone who might come in the way of it,"

"Where were you when the news first reached you?"

"I was at the National Hotel opposite the depot. Dr. Bliss also was there at the time, or a moment later. I was at President Garfield's side soon after the shooting and before they had raised his head from the floor. He was caim and gave no evidence of excitement. I have

gramme for the Fourth as heretofore announced. At such a time as this, joy and festivity would be a hollow mockery, the natural feelings being those of sorrow and sadress. I therefore recommend that you immediately call your Committee together and take proper steps to stop the entire outdoor celebration of Independence Day—that is to say, the firing of cannon, ringing of belts, military and civic parades, etc. As the day is a holiday, and as the occasion is such that citizens may well assemble and interchange expressions of sorrow. I would further suggest that the indoor celebration at the Grand Opera House go on as arranged for, with such alterations in the programme, however, as propriety and good faste may suggest. Sincerely hoping that our worst fears may eventually prove groundless, and that President Garfield's life may yet be spared, I have the honor to be, cic.,

The committee promptly took steps to carry out the suggestions of the Mayor.

MR. CONKLING AND HIS FRIENDS. THE EX-SENATOR SPENDING A QUIET DAY IN HIS

ROOM-WHAT HIS FRIENDS SAY, Ex-Senator Conkling remained at the Fifth Avenue Hotel during the day. He took breakfast several hours earlier than is usual with him on Sundays, and then remained in his room all day rending the news papers and conversing with his intimate friend John F. Smyth, of Albany. A dispatch was received from Vice President Arthur announcing his arrival at Washington and the latest report in regard to the President's con-dition. Ex-Senator Platt, who was also at the hotel, called on Mr. Conkling and discussed the situation with him. Mr. Conkling refused to see any newspaper men, and when asked if he still thought the President could not recover, he said he had nothing to say to the public on the subject. To a friend who asked him if he had not aftered his opinion of the night before, when he had said the President was sure to die and that there was no hope for him. An unusual number of persons gathered hashy in the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday to get the patches from the Vice-President.

At 6 p. m. Mr. Conkling made his first appearance in

the hotel corridor. He had changed the suit of gray clothes which he has been wearing of late to one of postage stamps and mulled two letters, when he turned to go up stairs. Just then a politician well known to Mr. Coulding, and who was a former admirer of his, but who has kept away from him since his attack on the President, stepped up to him and extended his hand. Mr. President Lincoln. The following graphic account Conkling leoked at him, hesitated for a moment, then of that event is from Walt Whitman's famous leccoldly extended three fingers and said in a very formal manner, "How do you do, sir?" after which he hurried on without waiting for a reply. "Vindictive in the pres-cince of death," said a genth-man who was watching the movement, knowing the rations between the two per-sons. "Three days ago he would not have treated you so," said another person.

sons. "Three days ago he would not have treated you so." said another person.

The peneral fone of the talk in the hotel corridors and in other parts of the city was not at all favorable to Mr. Conking and his pertisans. It was commonly remarked that Guiteau would never have communited his dastardly crime if the malignity of faction had not been aushed to such an extreme that the President had been assailed with the vilest calumnles. For the hittenness of feeling which had been acoused, and for the attacks on the President in speech and in print Mr. Conking and his followers were held responsible in the cirrent comments on the crime, and they were censured unsparingly for the course they had pursued.

"This lat the result of a feeting the second of the course of the present of the course they had

responsible in the current comments on the crime, and they were censured unsparingly for the course they had pursued.

"This is the result of a faction fight," said a well-known Judge, "and Mr. Conkling is responsible for that fight. The bitter spirit shown toward the President by Mr. Conkling's traends has led this deluded assemble to nelleve that he court make a heroof kinned by killing Mr. Gardeld." The fact that the Vice-President went to Washington accompanied by city detectives, and the remarkable scene at the depot when Mr. Conkling walked before him to the cars, carrying his two valides, while the Vice-President followed without anything but a coat on his arm, caused considerable comment yesterday.

Commissioner Hess, who was at the Firth Ayeme Hotel, expressed great grief over the attack on the President. He said that he understood Mr. Conkling intended to go to Washington to-day, but other reports said be had reconsidered this determination. Referring to the Legislature, Mr. Hess thought that the settlement of the contest over the Sunatorship. He did not think the party could benger affend to keep up this bitter strife in the presence of such an event, while Republican senators uight be suddenly needed in Washington. When nabed by a friend concerning the probable course of the Vice-President should be anxected to the Presidency, Mr. Hess said he field not like even to consider such the suddenly needed in Washington. When nabed by a friend concerning the probable course of the Vice-President should be succeed to the Presidency, Mr. Hess said he field not like even to consider such a fluctions what he thought there would be no attempt to estractice what are now known as "Administration keptublicams."

E. M. Johnson Clerk of the Assembly, was among the arxions watchers of the burdelins at the Fifth Avenue board of the Assembly Referring to the probable course of the Legislature forday, he said the anxiety of the mambers would insure a good attendance. He thought the course for the standard near a cread a

r Builard said that there was no room for any size of opision on the question. He had yet to fur frailwart or a Haiffreed or a Removal who t condemn the net it equal terms of indignation, he infairs of the Nation in the event of the Presi-death be thought that was assured in the charac-the Vice-President.

ing the President.

Was Police Captain Williams. He said he has witnessed such intense indignation as we manifested Saburay in this city the President, He said he attempted assassing the President, He said the attempted assassing

ive been worth a noment's purchase had it been chi of the cowds which gathered in the lower part city. With all the strength of the podee force he of fit could have been made available quickly in to save the vibran had the act been committed in by Resead of it Washington.

Other General Ward was passing the Post Office on day when the flag on that building, which had said post at a fact top of the arrice of the arrice of the arrival of news that the previous reports of the arrival of news that the previous reports of the draft starth were unfounded. The large crowd in of Tan Trunche building cheered fastily. "Why may applicating?" he asked of a friend who was application of the large crowd in the same of the same he isn't dead and doesn't mean to die," was grous exclanation.

"Because he isn't dend and doesn't mean to die," was he joyous exchanation.

The Atterney General simply grasped the other's hand indenthusiastically said "Good."

Mr. Conking said to a triend on Saturday that he would go to Abrany has night unless he reserved a telegram stating that his presence was not needed. He changed his mind but yesterday afternoon and announced that he would not go up to Alkany until to night. Puring the evening he received a number of cullers. Among these were ex-Senator Pratt and brother, C. P. Salmer, of Oweno, Consussioner Hess. Harbor Master Wilhird limited and E. M. Johnson, Clerk of the Assembly, Mr. Conking toos a rather gloony view of the situation. He said to a friend that he had grave fears that the President would not recover, and in that event that event has a superpolability that his Consisting's case. ics would one aver to make it appear that he was inchectly responsible for the crime, when in reality it was slely the work of a crazy man.

LITTLE PLEASURE AT CONEY ISLAND. TO CROWD AT THE BEACHES-PEOPLE TOO ANXIOUS TO HEAR THE NAME IN THE CITY. Despite the fine weather yesterday the crowd

at Coney Island was by no means as large as inight have been expected. The absence of many men prominent in political and linus, all circles was also conspicuous. Tal was attributed to their auxisty to obtain in this city the latest news from Washington in regard to the condition of President Gardeld, and at an early an hour as posside. Dispatches, however, were sent hourly to the prin cipal hotels, and the buildins at the Brighton Beach, Manhattan and Oriental Hotels were eagerly scanned by hundreds. The news that the President was improving was received with general satisfaction and many expressions of hope for his recovery, and satisfac-tion that his condition has not grown more critical, were heard on all sides. A frequent remark music was that

heard on all sides. A frequent remark made was that now the Vice-President would not be called upon to fill President Garfield's place.

This incess usen discussed the situation in the corridors of the bottle and in view of the serious effect the first news of the trayedy had on thancial intereals Saturday, expressed creat fear of the result about the President's condition change. The hope was expressed that, from a mercantile point of view, he could at least live three or four days longer so that the effect of the least new three or four days longer so that the effect of the least new three or four days longer so that the effect of the least new three or four days longer so that the effect of the least new three or four days longer so that the effect of the least new three or four days longer so that the effect of the least new for the caused by its death at the present time. The auxiety of the mass of the existions to the Island in regard to the President's condition was shown by the number of women eager to hear the news. Accompanied by their escontaintee conference in physicians amounced for 5 of clock had their impatience to have their commissions filled was noticeable on their faces. When the news a river that the conference of physicians amnounced for 5 of clock had not taken place, many remarked that that was a good sign, as there was evidently no urgency for the medical consultation. This gave renewed confidence to the guests of the bottle shot in the danger was rayidly passing away.

Aristarchi fley, who is staying a day or two at the Orientain Hotel, told a Than was removed to the facing the news to the attempted assassination. He was in New-Yerk at the time, and yest rally morning he came to this city to obtain earlier news than he e tild find at Manhattan Beach. The favorable condition of the President had give also great anisfaction. Last evening, Aristarchi liey received a dispatch from Sir islandard Thornion, stating that there was a good ciance of the President's receiver.

A DISPATCH TO MR. MANIERRE. Ex-Commissioner B. F. Manierre yesterday re ceived the following dispatch from the President's Secretary :

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 3, 1881. 
President's condition so much improved this morning that strong hones of his recovery are being cuterfamed.

though the case is still very critical, and nothing can be determined until some time has clapsed. J. STANLEY BROWNE.

Mr. Manierre replied, offering his congratulations on the improvement in the President's condition, and add-ing that all the President's friends awaited with auxiers the details of his condition as transmitted from time to time, and fervently hoped for his speedy recovery.

THE FEELING IN WASHINGTON. GENERAL W. G. MITCHELL'S ACCOUNT OF THE SCENI THERE.

General W. G. Mitchell, who returned from Washington yesterday, was found has evening at Gov ernor's Island, where he is stationed. He sati:

ernor's Island, where he is stationed. He said:

"I was at the War Department choot to o'clock, when the report came that the President had been shot. There was general incredulity there, as elsewhere, in regard to the matter, and only when the report had been conditioned beyond doubt was if realized how terrible a thing had hapened. In a very short time the streets were through President had been conveyed there. There was no great timeth had been conveyed there. There was no great timeth, but people seemed to be laboring under a great shock which subjusted them, and gave them the appearance of being almost dazed by the terrible deed. They gathered in a great shock which subjusted them, and gave them the appearance of being almost dazed by the terrible deed. They gathered in a great should then gave had been the very available space in the avenue. They kept their gaze fixed on the builetins and wateled engerly every movement of the officials and physicians who arrived or were to be seen. When the 'extrast appeared they were rapidly dispused of, and great numbers were obliged to go without papers. One very carious sight I saw was this: Here and they were trapidly dispused of, and great numbers were onliged to go without papers. One very carious sight I saw was this: Here and they were crowding around and list-uring encovir. As many go could get within hearing distance stood crowded together, enger that not a word should execute them. The crowd, as I said, was extremely silent; impressively so. I did not even hear any threats attered against the would be massain. Popia secured to much overwhelmed with the horror of the occasion to find room in their mains or time global control to much overwhelmed with the horror of the occasion to find room in their mains for thoughts active the find of the spitts active full sight."

THE ONLY PARALLEL IN HISTORY.

THE ONLY PARALLEL IN HISTORY, WALT WHITMAN'S ACCOUNT OF THE ASSASSINATION OF LINCOLN.

To the tragedy of Saturday the history of the country furnishes only one parallel-the murder of

of that event is from Walt Whitman's famous leature:

Priday, April 14, 1865, seems to have been a pleasure one throughout the whole hand—the moral straographer pleasant too—the long storm, so durk, so fratricital, fall of blood and doubt and gloons, over and ended as had by the sunctes of such an absolute National victory, and atter break down of secretor—we almost doubted our own sulves: Early herbage, early flowers, were out, if remember where I was stopping at the time, the season being advanced, there were thates in full bloom. By one of those capraces that enter and give titige to events without being at all a part of them, I find myself always reminded of the great tragedy of that day by the sight and offers of the great tragedy of the dock hastons. The dock hastons. The popular attences paper of Washington, the little facing Nor, had spottered all over its third page, divided among its advertisements in a sensational manner in a hundred different places, "The Provident and his lady will be at the theatre this evening." Lincoln was found of the theatre. I have myself seen him there several thanes. I remember thishing how famny it was that he, in some respects the leading actor in the storm-leaf drama known to real listory's stage through centuries, should sit there and be so completely literested and absorbed in those imman jack-straws, moving about with their selly little gestures, foreign sprift and finite leaf text.

On this occasion the theatre was crowded, many holies to rich and gay cost ances, officers in the family many holies to rich and gay cost ances, officers in the family many holies to rich and gay cost ances, officers in the family many holies to rich and gay cost ances, officers in the family many holies to rich and gay cost ances, officers in the family many holies to rich and gay cost ances, officers in the family many holies to rich and gay cost ances, officers in the family many holies to rich and gay cost ances, officers in the family many holies to rich.

sense, with exhibitration more than all music and perfunces.

The President came betimes, and, with his wife, witnessed the play from the large stage lookes of the second then two thrown into one, and profusely draped with toe American flag. There is a seein in the play representing a modern partor, in which two unprecedented English ladies are informed by an impossible Yanico that he is not a man of fortune, and therefore undestrable for marriage-catching purposes; after which the comments being misshed, the dramatic trio made existless and the store clear for a moment. At this period came the marriage catching the formal is that was, with all its manifold train, circling round it and siretaining into the future for many a centary, in the politics, history, art, etc., of the New World, in point of fact the main lading, the actual murder, transpared with the queit and simplicity of any commodest accourtence—the bursting of a bad or pad in the growth of vegetation, for linkance. Through the general hum following the stage pause, with the change of padand displears. (Had not all con-making the minimum property and displears.) (Had not all con-making the minimum preparety all been remarked, in blank by Boarh,

insterrible sectio—making the mimic ones prepostermos—had it not all been remained. In blank by Booth,
beforehand by
A moment's high—a scream—the err of murder—Mrs.
Amonent's high of the box, with ashe checks and
tys, with an involuntary err, pointing to the retreating
strenge, therefulnes suspense, and then the defaure—
inch that mixture of morror, moses, uncertainty—this
sound, some there back, of a horse's hoofs cinitering
with speed—the people bana through chains and radiings and treak them up; that holes adds to the quermess of the scene; there is inextricable confusion and
terror; women taint; quite feede persons fall and are
rampled on; many cries of access are heart;
the broad sings sushamly fills to suffice atom with a dense
and mothey crowd, like some horrolis executed, the
andience rish generally success are all there in their play
continues and pannles taces, with mourtal fright showing
tarough the rouge, some trending, some in tears; the
access and carine, connused task redoubled, twelved; two
or three manage to case up water from the sings to tas
friends and of the connucle task redoubled, the left to
found, with others are given to chander up, etc.

In the mids of all this, the solutions of the President's
Guard, with others without the mps of one, liftlaned
with fury, interacty can right five a finence with fix d bardouble, maskets and pision, shouther—they store, of each
and an its actors and actreases, its paint-pooks hate ardirected and the first or, inside the play house

And a their arm partenname of senseless late, ardurated sudders, the authence and the crowd—the stage,
and all the actors and actreases, its pani-pooks, spanish a
and generals and contracted and contracted sudders, in a decider
and sweets of the key limited of the theater, where he died,
and about 7 o'clock the pext morning, wi

some in the vicinity of the theatre, where he died, at about 7 o'clock the next morning, without having attered a word, surrounded by the members of his family, and a number of civil and military others of the Government.

SIXTEEN YEARS AGO.

GENERAL GARPHILD'S ADDRESS ON THE ASSASSINA-TION OF INCOLN AT THE MASS MEETING IN THIS CITY-OTHER MEMORIES OF THAT TOME.

When the starting news of the attempt upon President Garbeld's life reached this city Saterday morning, the minds of men instinctively reverted to the only like event in American history. It was on Saturday morning, April 15, 1865, that New York learned of the murder of Presiden' Lincoln. The news was at and received with incredulity. Then as the awful truth was confirmed, the excitement everywhere became inexpressibly intense. There was one great outpouring of the deepest sorrow, mingled with horror and indignation. A general gloom pervaded the entire com-munity. Dismal masses of crape and half-masted flags everywhere appeared. But the feeling of grief and execration was not the only one which found expression. In the throngs which sugged through the streets the spirit of revenge had broken out—an overmastering desire to make short work with anyone who was even suspected to be in sympathy with rebellion. Already, it was reported, two or three men had been killed, and riot and shughter seemed. imminent. At noon as immense mass meeting was held in Wall-st., in front of the Custom House, at which addresses were may e by many prominent eitizens. One of the most impressive of these addresses, which is now invested with a special interest, was delivered by General Garneld. It is said that his words had a marvellous effect in quieting the passions of the multitude. He spoke as follows:

I have just reached this city from the City of Washington. The night before the assassimation of Abraham Lincoln there was held a meeting at which was expressed before, in view of the great victories which had crowned our arms; and now it has found this terrible contrast in the news which has reached as from that place. By this has act of mainess it seems as though the rebellion had determined that the President of the soldiers should go with the soldiers who have had down their lives on the battlefield. They slew the nobless and gentlest heart that ever put down a rebellion on this carria. I desire not to seem irreverent in saying that it seems to me he almost touched the parallel of the Son of God, who died saying, "Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do," Bet in taking that life they have left the iron hand of the people to fall upon them. Love is on the front of Conlinced on Eighth Page. delivered by General Garneld. It is said that his

Continued on Lighth Page.